Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

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FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

PUBLISHED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF

THE CITIZENS OF THE DELAWARE STATE;

Pursuant to an Order of the Convention of the 31ſt Dec. 1791.

(CONTINUED FROM THE GAZETTE OF SATURDAY LAST.)

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. THE Supreme Executive power of this State ſhall be veſted in a Gover[illegible]

2. The Governor ſhall be ch[illegible] on the firſt Tueſday in October, by the citizens of the State having right to vote for Repreſentatives, in the counties where they reſpectively reſide, at the places where they ſhall vote for repreſentatives.

The returns of every election for Governor ſhall be ſealed up, and immediately delivered by the returning officers of the ſeveral counties to the Speaker of the Senate, or in caſe of his death to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who ſhall keep the ſame until a Speaker of the Senate ſhall be appointed, to whom they ſhall be immediately delivered after his appointment, who ſhall open and publiſh the ſame in the preſence of the members of both Houſes of the Legiſlature. The perſon having the higheſt number of votes ſhall be Governor: But, if two or more ſhall be equal in the higheſt number of votes, the members of the two Houſes ſhall by joint ballot chooſe one of them to be Governor; and if upon ſuch ballot, two or more of them ſhall ſtill be equal and higheſt in votes, the Speaker of the Senate ſhall have an additional caſting vote.

Conteſted elections of a Governor ſhall be determined by a joint committee, conſiſting of one third of all the members of each Houſe, to be ſelected by ballot of the two Houſes reſpectively: Every perſon of the committee ſhall take an oath or affirmation, that in determining the ſaid election, he will faithfully diſcharge the truſt repoſed in him; and the committee ſhall always ſit with open doors.

3. The Governor ſhall hold his office during three years from the third Tueſday in January next enſuing his election, and ſhall not be capable of holding it longer than ſix in any term of nine years.

4 He ſhall be at leaſt thirty years of age, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States twelve years next before the firſt meeting of the Legiſlature after his election, and the laſt ſix of that term an inhabitant of this ſtate, unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate.

5. No member of Congreſs or perſon holding any office under the United States, or this ſtate, ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor.

6. The Governor ſhall at ſtated times receive for his ſervices an adequate but moderate ſalary, to be fixed by law, which ſhall be neither increaſed nor diminiſhed during the period for which he ſhall have been elected.

7. He ſhall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this ſtate, and of the militia; except when they ſhall be called into the ſervice of the United States.

8. He ſhall appoint all officers, whoſe offices are eſtabliſhed by this Conſtitution or ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law, and whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for; but, no perſon ſhall be appointed to an office within a county, who ſhall not have a right to vote for Repreſentatives, and have been an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, nor hold the office longer than he continues to reſide in the county. No members of Congreſs, nor perſon holding or exerciſing any office under the United States, ſhall at the ſame time hold or exerciſe the office of judge, treaſurer, attorney general, ſecretary, clerk of the ſupreme court, prothonotary, regiſter for the probate of wills and granting letters of adminiſtration, recorder, ſheriff, or any office under this ſtate with a ſalary by law annexed to it, or any other office which the Legiſlature ſhall declare incompatible with offices or appointments under the United States. All commiſſions ſhall be in the name of the ſtate, ſhall be ſealed with the great ſeal, and be ſigned and teſted by the Governor.

9. He ſhall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves and pardons, except in caſes of impeachment.

10. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department, upon any ſubject relating to the duties of their reſpective offices.

11. He ſhall from time to time give to the General Aſſembly information of affairs concerning the ſtate; and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge expedient.

12. He may on extraordinary occaſions convene the General Aſſembly, and in caſe of diſagreement between the two Houſes with reſpect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper, not exceeding three months.

13. He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

14. On the death or reſignation of the Governor, or his removal from office on impeachment, or for inability, the Speaker of the Senate at that time ſhall exerciſe the office of Governor, until a new Governor ſhall be duly qualified; and on the death or reſignation of the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives at that time ſhall exerciſe the office, until it be regularly veſted in a new Governor. If the trial of a conteſted election ſhall continue longer than until the third Tueſday in January next enſuing the election of a Governor, the Governor of the laſt year, or the Speaker of the Senate, or of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who may then be in the exerciſe of the executive authority, ſhall continue therein until a determination of ſuch conteſted election. The Governor ſhall not be removed from his office for inability, but with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each Houſe.

15. A Secretary ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned during the Governor's continuance in office, if he ſhall ſo long behave himſelf well. He ſhall keep a fair regiſter of all the official acts of the Governor; and ſhall, when required by either branch of the legiſlature, lay the ſame, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before them; and ſhall perform ſuch other duties as ſhall be enjoined him by law. He ſhall have a compenſation for his ſervices to be fixed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. All elections of Governor, Senators, and Repreſentatives, ſhall be by ballot; and in ſuch elections every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having reſided in the State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a State or county tax, which ſhall have been aſſeſſed at leaſt ſix months before the election, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector; and the ſons of perſons ſo qualified, ſhall between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, be entitled to vote, although they ſhall not have paid taxes. The returning officers of all elections of Governor, Senators, and Repreſentatives, ſhall be choſen by the people.

2. Electors ſhall in all caſes, except treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arreſt during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall have the ſole power of impeaching: but two thirds of all the members muſt concur in an impeachment. All impeachments ſhall be tried by the Senate; and when ſitting for that purpoſe, the Senators ſhall be upon oath or affirmation to do juſtice according to the evidence. No perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the Senators.

2. The Governor, and all other civil officers under this State, ſhall be liable to impeachment for treaſon, bribery, or any high crime or miſdemeanor. Judgment in ſuch caſes ſhall not extend further than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold any office of honor truſt or profit under this State; but the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be ſubject to indictment, trial, judgment, and puniſhment according to law.

3. Treaſon againſt this State ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt it, or in adhering to the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes of the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State ſhall be veſted in a ſupreme court, and courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in a court of common pleas, and in an orphan's court, regiſter's court, and a court of quarter ſeſſions of the peace for each county, in juſtices of the peace, and in ſuch other courts as the legiſlature, two thirds of all the members of each branch concurring, may from time to time eſtabliſh.

2. The judges of the ſupreme court and of the common pleas ſhall hold their offices during good behavior; but for any reaſonable cauſe which ſhall not be a ſufficient ground for an impeachment, the Governor may in his diſcretion remove any of them, on the addreſs of two thirds of all the members of each branch of the legiſlature. They ſhall at ſtated times receive for their ſervices adequate but moderate ſalaries to be fixed by law, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office, and ſhall be payable quarterly to their reſpective orders upon the treaſurer, out of any monies in the Treaſury; but they ſhall hold no other office of profit, nor receive any fees or perquiſites, except ſuch fees as ſhall be fixed by law for buſineſs to be done out of court.

3. The judges of the ſupreme court ſhall be not fewer than three, nor more than four, one of whom ſhall be chief-juſtice. There ſhall be a judge reſiding in each county. The juriſdiction of this court ſhall extend over the State. The judges ſhall, by virtue of their offices, be juſtices of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in the ſeveral counties. Any two of the judges may act as if all were preſent.

4. The judges of the common pleas ſhall be not fewer than three, nor more than four, one of whom ſhall be chief-juſtice. There ſhall be a judge reſiding in each county. The juriſdiction of this court ſhall extend over the State. Any two of the judges may act as if all were preſent.

5. Any judge of the ſupreme court, or of the common pleas, ſhall iſſue the writ of habeas corpus in vacation time and out of term, when duly applied for, which ſhall be immediately obeyed.

6. Any judge of the ſupreme court or of the common pleas may, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe provide by law, out of court take the acknowledgment of deeds; and the ſame being thereon certified, under his hand, ſuch deeds ſhall be recorded, and have the ſame effect as if acknowledged in open court.

7. In civil cauſes when pending, the ſupreme court and common pleas ſhall have the power, before judgment, of directing upon ſuch terms as they may deem reaſonable, amendments in pleadings and legal proceedings, ſo that by error in any of them the determination of cauſes according to their real merits ſhall not be hindred; and alſo of directing the examination of witneſſes that are aged, very infirm, or going out of the State, upon interrogatories de bene eſſe, to be read in evidence in caſe of the death or departure of the witneſſes before the trial, or inability by reaſon of age, ſickneſs, bodily infirmity, or impriſonment, then to attend; and alſo the power of obtaining evidence from places not within the State.

8. Suits may originate in the ſupreme court or common pleas.

9. One judge of the ſupreme court or of the common pleas may, if the other judges come not, open and adjourn the court, and may alſo make the neceſſary rules preparatory reſpectively to the trial or argument of cauſes.

10. At any time pending an action for debt or damages, the defendant may bring into court a ſum of money for diſcharging the ſame and the coſt then accrued, and the plaintiff not accepting thereof, it ſhall be delivered for his uſe to the clerk or prothonotary of the court; and if upon the final deciſion of the cauſe, the plaintiff ſhall not recover a greater ſum than that ſo paid into court for him, he ſhall not recover any coſts accruing after ſuch payment, except where the plaintiff is an executor or adminiſtrator.

11. By the death of any party no ſuit in chancery or at law, where the cauſe of action ſurvives, ſhall abate; but, until the legiſlature ſhall otherwiſe provide, ſuggeſtion of ſuch death being entered of record, the executor or adminiſtrator of a deceaſed petitioner or plaintiff may proſecute the ſaid ſuit; and if a reſpondent or defendant dies, the executor or adminiſtrator being duly ſerved with a ſcire facias, thirty days before the return thereof, ſhall be conſidered as a party to the ſuit in the ſame manner as if he had voluntarily made himſelf a party; and in any of thoſe caſes, the court ſhall paſs a decree, or render judgment for or againſt executors or adminiſtrators, as to right appertains. But where an executor or adminiſtrator of a deceaſed reſpondent or defendant becomes a party, the court, upon motion, ſhall grant ſuch a continuance of the cauſe as to the judges ſhall appear proper.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FREDERICK-TOWN, January 21.

By a gentleman arrived in town yeſterday from the Weſtward, we learn, that Capt. Dark, ſon of Colonel Dark, had died of the wounds he received in the late engagement with the Indians.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

HALIFAX, *Sept.* 27.

FREE SETTLEMENT *on the* COAST *of* AFRICA.

THE SIERRA LEONE COMPANY, willing to receive into their Colony ſuch Free Blacks as are able to produce to their Agents, Lieut. Clarkſon, of his Majeſty's Navy, and Mr. Lawrance Hartſhorn, of Halifax, or either of them, ſatisfactory Teſtimonials of their characters (more particularly as to honeſty, ſobriety, and induſtry) think it proper to notify in an explicit manner upon what terms they will receive at Sierra Leone, thoſe who bring with them written certificates of approbation from either of the ſaid Agents, which certificates they are hereby reſpectively authoriſed to grant or withhold at diſcretion.

It is therefore declared by the Company,

That every Free Black (upon producing ſuch a certificate) ſhall have a grant of not leſs than Twenty Acres of Land for himſelf, Ten for his wife, and Five for every child, upon ſuch terms and ſubject to ſuch charges and obligations (with a view to the general proſperity of the Company) as ſhall hereafter be ſettled by the Company, in reſpect to the grants of lands to be made by them to all ſettlers, whether *Black* or *White*.

That for all ſtores, proviſions, &c. ſupplied from the Company's warehouſes, the Company ſhall receive an equitable compenſation, according to fixed rules, extending to the Blacks and Whites indiſcriminately.

That the civil, military, perſonal, and commercial rights and duties of Blacks and Whites, ſhall be the ſame, and ſecured in the ſame manner.

And for the full aſſurance of perſonal protection from ſlavery to all ſuch Black ſettlers, the Company have ſubjoined a copy of a clauſe contained in the Act of Parliament, whereby they are incorporated, viz.

——"Provided alſo, and be it further enacted, that it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid "Company, either directly or indirectly, by itſelf "or themſelves, or by the agents or ſervants of "the ſaid Company, or otherwiſe howſoever, to "deal or traffic in the buying or ſelling of ſlaves, "or in any manner whatſoever to have, hold, "appropriate, or employ any perſon or perſons "in a ſtate of ſlavery, in the ſervice of the ſaid "Company."

Given under our hands, London, 2*d Aug.* 1791.

DIRECTORS.

Henry Thornton, *Chairman*,	Joſeph Hardcaſtle,
Phi. Sanſom, *Dep. Chairman*,	Thomas Clarkſon,
Charles Middleton,	Vickeris Taylor,
William Wilberforce,	William Sanford,
Granville Sharp,	Thomas Eldred,
John Kingſton,	George Wolff.
Samuel Parker,	

N. B. For the convenience of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of property which they cannot diſpoſe of before their departure, the Company will authoriſe an Agent, who, on receiving from any proprietor a ſufficient power for that purpoſe, ſhall ſell the ſame for his benefit, and remit the purchaſe money (through the hands of the Company) to ſuch proprietor at Sierra Leone.

PARIS, October 26.

WE learn from Stockholm, that ſince the notification of the King's acceptation of the conſtitutional charter, the preparations for the military ſervice do not go on with the ſame vigor; the miniſter, however, who was charged with this important communication, has not yet received his diſpatch—of courſe, we are all anxious for his Swediſh Majeſty's anſwer; the more ſo, as we cannot doubt of the ardor with which that ſovereign had adopted the intereſts of the court of France, there being a report, which meets with conſiderable belief, that he was incognito at Paris, attended only by the Baron de Breteuil and two valets de chambres, at the time of the King's evaſion.

The decayed popularity of M. Neckar is a home leſſon to the vanity of ſtateſmen. It is more than probable, that this miniſter, who is now almoſt univerſally execrated in France, is the beſt and honeſteſt politician in Europe.

The aſſembly go on forming their committees. Their numbers will make a conſiderable majority of the whole houſe; ſo that if they have a mutual indulgence for one another, they are ſure of each carrying his point.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1792.

Petition of Catharine Greene, Widow of the late General Greene.

ON motion of Gen. Wayne, the Houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. W. Smith in the chair ; the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late major general Greene, being under conſideration.

The object of the petition is to obtain an indemnification from the United States againſt certain engagements which were entered into by her huſband, the deceaſed major-general Nathaniel Greene, while commanding officer in the ſouthern department ; and for the circumſtances on which it is founded, refers to a repreſentation of the 22d Auguſt, 1785, which was then made by the ſaid General Greene to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

The petition is accompanied by a number of vouchers, arranged in alphabetical order by the Secretary of the Treaſury in his report · from all which he draws the following concluſion—"That ſtrong and extraordinary motives of national gratitude for the very ſignal and important ſervices rendered by General Greene to his country, muſt ſerve to give a keener ſting to the regret, which ought ever to attend the neceſſity of a ſtrict adherence to claims of public policy, in oppoſition to claims founded on uſeful acts of zeal for the public ſervice, if no means of protecting from indigence and penury, the family of that moſt meritorious officer, ſhall, upon examination, be found admiſſible."

General Wayne roſe to give his reaſons for ſupporting the petition.—

Mr. Chairman—It may not be improper to mention the motives that impel me to wiſh a fortunate iſſue, in favor of the *claim* now under conſideration of this committee, which I muſt alſo offer as an apology for the part I have taken, or that I may eventually take in ſupport of the claim.

From my firſt interview with General Greene, until the moment of his diſſolution, we always lived in the ſtricteſt habits of friendſhip and confidence—He was an officer with whom I had participated of almoſt every viciſſitude of fortune (in many a well tried field) from the frozen waters of the north, to the burning ſands of the ſouth—He was a man whoſe virtues and talents I knew and revered—his noble ſoul would have revolted at the idea of impoſition—he never would have offered in a *claim* to Congreſs, but upon the pureſt principles of honor and juſtice. I was a witneſs to the preſſing neceſſity that *compelled* him to become the ſurety, for which indemnity is now claimed—he did what I would have done (as ſecond in command) had he been abſent at that trying criſis.—The claim I *know* to be juſt—and I am decidedly of opinion that he was drawn into that ſecurity from the ſituation in which he was placed by Congreſs, as commander in chief of the ſouthern department —Under theſe impreſſions, I beg leave to ſubmit to the conſideration of this committee the ſuit of reſolutions now in my hand—and doubt not of their concurrent ſupport.—

Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the eſtate of the late major-general Nathaniel Greene ought to be indemnified for and on account of the engagements entered into by that General with certain perſons in the ſtate of South Carolina, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſupplies for the American army, in the year 1783, and that be granted to the executors of the eſtate of the late major-general Nathaniel Greene, for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill in conformity to the foregoing reſolution.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, there was no greater friend to the memory of general Greene than he was, nor any perſon more anxious to have juſtice done to his widow and family ; but he was apprehenſive that the reſolution propoſed by the worthy gentleman who had firſt brought forward this buſineſs was not drawn up in ſuch a manner as to inſure it a paſſage through both Houſes of Congreſs. He wiſhed therefore that it ſhould be ſo expreſſed as to prevent any tedious diſcuſſion, and at the ſame time do ample juſtice. The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury puts the ſubject on the beſt footing. The motives which led him to make the contract were, firſt, the public good ; and perhaps ſecondly to ſerve his friend Mr. Burnett, becauſe he was his aid-du-camp, and he wiſhed to put him in the way of being eſtabliſhed in buſineſs after the war ; but Mr. Burnett was never in any other way connected with general Greene, than as a young man brought up in the family, whom he wiſhed to patronize.

After a few other obſervations, Mr. Boudinot moved to ſtrike out the preamble of the reſolution propoſed by general Wayne, and to adopt words nearly in ſubſtance as follows :

Reſolved, That it is becoming the dignity of Congreſs to make compenſation for the widow and orphans of the late major-general Greene, who ſo glorioufly ſerved his country ; and that they be indemnified for the loſs which his eſtate is likely to ſuſtain by his having entered into certain bonds for ſupplying the ſouthern army with rations and cloathing, at a time when they were threatening to diſperſe.

Mr. Findley obſerved, that on the queſtion as it is now ſtated, the committee have a choice of three alternatives ; the claim may be rejected, a penſion or gratuity may be granted to the amount, or the claim of the petition may be granted as a matter of right, upon the footing of its own merits by a ſpecial law, as all authoriſed claims which Congreſs grant are given : claims for which the ſtanding laws are competent, do not come before us. I am in favor of the laſt alternative. I am againſt rejecting the petition, becauſe as the facts are ſtated in the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, general Greene putting himſelf in this ſituation of riſk, was from the moſt public ſpirited motive : it was to ſupport the public intereſt at a moſt important criſis, when the well being, if not the exiſtence of the ſouthern army was at ſtake, as well as the ſecurity of the inhabitants. If a commander in chief of an army may be ruined in his private affairs, by making an unauthoriſed exertion to ſave his army or his country, the precedent may be dangerous ; it may teach commanders leſſons of prudence, which may have ruinous effects : it is true, the neceſſity of the caſe muſt be ſuch as will juſtify the unauthoriſed meaſur e ; from the report, this appears to have been the caſe in the ſubject of the preſent debate. From the whole ſtate of facts before us, general Greene appears not to have had his own intereſt in view in this tranſaction, if the proof of this only lay between Banks and him. The eſtabliſhed character of general Greene, not only as an officer, but as a man of integrity and public ſpirit, certainly cannot ſink when lain in the balance with the ſecret inſinuation of an unprincipled ſpeculator.—Such has been my own opinion of general Green's character, that I would certainly require other proofs than this before I would even indulge ſuſpicicions : but it does not reſt upon this ; we have Banks's own teſtimony to the contrary, and his partner, and we know it would have been the intereſt of Banks and Co. to have made the contrary appear ; nay we have ſuch a cloud of witneſſes, all concurring to the ſame point, as appears ſufficient to remove doubts from the moſt ſcrupulous mind. Unauthoriſed accounts are admitted in ſettlements between the United States and the individuals States, upon the principles of equity. I conſider this as a caſe of the ſame nature, and will vote for it agreeably to this precedent. I conſider granting the prayer of the petition in this manner as an act of juſtice, not only to his eſtate, but to the memory of his character. But I object to granting the relief in the indirect way of a penſion ; it is not ſo ſafe to the public, nor ſo honorable to the heirs of general Greene. To the public it is highly dangerous as a precedent ; it will operate as an opening wedge to other claims without limitation. Few indeed can have an unauthoriſed though juſt claim as commanders in chief of an army reduced to ſuch a dilemma as originated the preſent queſtion : but merit and diſtreſs are not confined to commanders alone—they are to be found in every rank of citizens. The ſtruggles during the late revolution produced abundance of merit : we cannot look around in this houſe, nor in any large collection of citizens, but what our eye meets with thoſe who have claims of merit : we can ſcarcely be acquainted in any neighborhood, but we muſt be acquainted with ſuch as have been reduced to diſtreſs by their meritorious exertions, either in the camp, in the cabinet, or by granting ſupplies. How many who have aided the public with their ſubſtance, have been obliged to part with the evidences of their meritorious claims for a temporary relief. Many of the aged, many widows and orphans, to my knowledge, labor in penury, and mourn in ſecret, on the account of ſuch meritorious aids not being recompenced when it ought ; though this was owing to the public misfortune, yet the merit and ſufferings were not the leſs. I am very ſenſible of the great merit of general Greene ; it is ſo well known and ſo generally acknowledged on all hands, as to render it improper for me to enlarge thereon. But ſuperior as his merit was, if we grant a penſion or relief not founded on a juſt claim, merit of a lower order muſt be alſo admitted—there is no diſtinguiſhing the ſhades.

I have heard of claims on the footing of merit brought before Congreſs, ſupported by ſuch arguments as would induce a ſtranger to think that nearly all the merit of accompliſhing the revolution was centered in the claimant. If merit is to be rewarded by penſions, we ſhall ſoon have claimants in abundance.—In the exerciſe of ſupreme command difficulties often ariſe which render exertions neceſſary, for which general rules cannot be provided ; theſe have been generally treated as objects of indemnification. Many claims are now before Congreſs ; they are various in their nature, and no doubt a number of them will be admitted : but from every view I have taken of the claim before us, I think it as ſtrongly addreſſes our juſtice and ſympathy as any of them.

Gen. Wayne thought it neceſſary to make ſome obſervations upon what had fallen from the gentleman on his right (Mr. Boudinot)—In order to place this buſineſs in a proper point of view, he begged leave to mention certain circumſtances previous to the evacuation of Charleſton. Some of the firſt characters in South-Carolina obtained a flag from General Greene to meet a deputation of merchants and others, under a flag from the Britiſh lines—thoſe merchants were anxious to remain after the army, for the purpoſe of diſpoſing their ſtock in trade, and wiſhed for a reaſonable time to tranſact that buſineſs ; this indulgence was readily granted, for it was thought an object of conſequence to retain ſupplies for the uſe of the country as well as for the army ; and they were permitted to continue in the place for the ſpace of *twelve months* after the abandonment ſhould take effect. Aſſurances were alſo given them for the inviolable protection of their perſons and property for that period. Thus ſanctioned they were probably induced to ſpeculate upon ſuch ſtores as the Britiſh army could ſpare (for that army was redundantly ſupplied) whilſt the Americans were experiencing almoſt every poſſible diſtreſs for want of the common neceſſaries of life. About this time hopes were entertained of the ſpeedy appearance of a ſuperior water force from the French Weſt-Indies, to that of the Britiſh ; and the operating army under my command was advanced to the quarter-houſe, in a poſition to prevent the enemy from embarking with impunity, and to protect the town and its inhabitants from depredation and inſult ; this manœuvre had the deſired effect—it created a jealouſy in the Britiſh general for the ſafety of his rear, and general Leſſie was in a manner compelled to come into a convention, more reſembling a *capitulation*, than an *abandonment*, for he was under the neceſſity to "agree not to commit any inſult upon the inhabitants, or depredation on their property, or damage to the city, at or *after* his embarkation. The word *after* cauſed ſome demur, but it was inſiſted upon and complied with, in conſequence of the orders I had previouſly received from general Greene—a meaſure which at once afforded ſecurity to the inhabitants, and a flattering proſpect of full ſupplies, as well for the citizens as for the army.

The gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) ſays—how are we to diſtinguiſh between the articles and neceſſaries that were actually made uſe of by the army, and of the other goods purchaſed of the Britiſh merchants ?

This may be fully anſwered and explained, by mentioning this fact—that thoſe merchants took advantage, of their ſituation, and would not diſpoſe of any article ſuitable for the army, unleſs *their whole ſtock were purchaſed together*, having but twelve months to diſpoſe of their goods and collect their debts—nor could the neceſſary articles be obtained at the point of the bayonet, as the merchants were protected by a compact made under the ſanction of a flag. Nor would they truſt the contractor *Banks*, with their property, unleſs general Greene became his ſecurity ; by which act, in their opinion, the *United States* would be bound in honor to fulfil a contract made by their commanding officer ; nor did general Greene come into the meaſure until compelled by dire neceſſity, to prevent a mutiny and diſſolution of the army. And ſuch was the exhauſted ſituation of the country in the vicinity of Charleſton, that the executive and the legiſlature found it expedient to ſend a diſtance into the country to obtain ſupplies for themſelves and the refugee families who were returning to the city after the evacuation—in fact we were under the neceſſity of taking part of this very proviſion, to prevent an inſtantaneous revolt.

But the gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) ſays that general Greene's private friendſhip for major Burnett, who had been his aid-de-camp, was a peculiar inducement for his entering into that ſecurity, and that major Burnett had mortgaged an iſland to general Greene as a collateral ſecurity.

This indeed was an act of private friendſhip—but it was a ſubſequent tranſaction, and no ways connected with the former, nor is it amongſt the

charges—this was a private purchaſe by major Burnett, from Mr. John M'Queen, a gentleman well known in South-Carolina; and it was thought to be a very advantageous purchaſe for major Burnett at the time it was made (although it has turned out otherwiſe) but it was neceſſary for him to obtain ſecurity, previous to receiving *titles*—He applied to Gen. Greene to become his ſecurity upon that occaſion, which was complied with—and in that act he certainly diſplayed a ſuperior degree of private friendſhip, and ſuch as has already been found extremely injurious to his family—but it is by no means connected with the claim now under conſideration.

The danger of eſtabliſhing a precedent in future, unſupported by previous authority obtained from Congreſs, is alſo mentioned as an objection—

Mr. Chairman—There never can be any danger of drawing this circumſtance into precedent; for the page of hiſtory never did before, nor I believe never will again, produce a ſimilar precedent, i. e. an army facing and ſurmounting every difficulty and danger through a long and bloody conteſt, badly clothed, and worſe paid, and frequently deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life.

Sir, it's for the honor of Gen. Greene that we contend—and I am warranted in aſſerting, that he was not intereſted in the contract of Mr. Banks, otherwiſe than from the pure and virtuous motives of ſerving and ſaving his country—I therefore feel myſelf intereſted and bound in honor, to ſupport and defend the character of my departed friend—and to demand this claim as a matter of *right* and not of *grace*—and I have a confidence that the candor and juſtice of this committee will induee them to adopt the principles of the reſolutions ſubmitted to their conſideration.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Churchman, made a report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

[The report ſtates, that Mr. Churchman is entitled to the applauſe of the enlightened world, and to the encouragement and ſupport of his country;—that, as a greater and more accurate knowledge of the variation of the magnetic needle would anſwer many very valuable purpoſes, encouragement ought to be given to ſuch perſons as contribute towards perfecting that deſirable knowledge;—and that Congreſs may with propriety patronize ſuch a perſon as Mr. Churchman, and grant him ſuch aid as may be neceſſary to enable him to proſecute his laudable enquiries, to good effect.—The committee however ſubmit to the houſe the propriety of making ſuch a grant at the preſent time; but recommend an encreaſe in the penalties for copying Charts, Maps, &c.]

An engroſſed bill, making further and more effectual proviſion for the protection of the frontiers, was taken up for a third reading, and to have the blanks filled up—whereupon the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Mr. Steele laid the following motion on the table:

That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report to this Houſe, their opinion of the number of Indians now in arms againſt the United States—the documents whereon that opinion may be founded—the cauſes of the delay of the Federal Army on the Ohio—the ſcarcity of proviſions and forage—the quality of the powder—and ſuch other cauſes as may have been, in the judgment of the committee, conducive to the late unfortunate defeat.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the Poſt-Office and Poſt-Roads within the United States, were taken into conſideration by the Houſe, and all of them agreed to, except one or two, which reſpect a variation in the croſs poſts.

One of the amendments propoſed by the Senate, and agreed to by the Houſe, is in favor of the newſpapers; inaſmuch as it permits any perſon whatever, without authority from the Poſtmaſter-General, to "take up, receive, order, diſpatch, convey, carry, and deliver" newſpapers for hire on the eſtabliſhed poſt-roads, without being ſubject to any fine, penalty, or forfeiture for ſo doing.

By another amendment, it is enacted that if any perſon employed in any department of the poſt-office, ſhall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or deſtroy any newſpaper, with which he ſhall have been entruſted, ſuch offender ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit a ſum not exceeding 50 dollars:—and the Poſtmaſter, in any contract he may enter into for the conveyance of the mail, may authorize the perſon, with whom ſuch contract is made to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail.

The bill making further and more effectual proviſion for the frontiers, was paſſed yeſterday—Yeas 29—Nays 19.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

After reading and referring ſundry petitions and memorials,

Mr. Goodhue moved that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on the fiſhery bill; this motion, after ſome oppoſition by Mr. Parker and Mr. White, who urged the ſuperior importance of immediate attention to the militia bill, was agreed to—and Mr. W. Smith took the chair; the bill was then read by the clerk, and on the firſt ſection's being repeated by the Chairman—Mr. Giles moved that this ſection ſhould be ſtruck out; this motion being ſeconded, a debate enſued, in which Mr. Giles and Mr. Murray, ſpoke in oppoſition to the bill—and Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Ames, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Fitzſimons and Mr. Barnwell, in favor of it: The committee roſe without coming to a vote, and had leave to ſit again.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the Houſe made to the amendments of the Senate to the poſt-office bill.——Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, January 21.

We are informed that a number of the aſſociated paſtors of this town, have ſubſcribed among near four hundred of the inhabitants, a memorial, ſetting forth their reaſons againſt the repeal of a law prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, &c. And we are aſſured that thoſe of them who did not ſee their way clear to ſign the memorial, have, with their brethren, unanimouſly expreſſed their opinions againſt a theatre, and placed it upon their own records.

RICHMOND, January 27.

On Tueſday evening laſt the froſt was ſo ſevere, that Madeira wine froze in decanters ſtanding in cloſets, and antimonial and ſpirits of wine were alſo frozen in the Apothecaries ſhops in this city.

We learn that on Thurſday ſe'nnight, the ice was ſo firm at Norfolk, that people paſſed over to Portſmouth upon it.

NEW-YORK, February 1.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 23.

A petition of Richard Yates, Abraham Duryee, and others, ſubſcribers to a new Bank, by them called the Million Bank, praying to be incorporated with Walter Livingſton, and others, whoſe petition was preſented to the Houſe on the 26th inſt. was read, and referred to the ſame committee as the petition of Mr. Livingſton.

QUEBEC, December 19.

The following are the Gentlemen appointed for the Councils of Lower Canada, in conformity to the act publiſhed for a diviſion of this country:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Smith,	Hon. P. R. de St. Ours,
Hugh Finlay,	Francois Baby,
Thomas Dunn,	Joſeph de Longueuil,
Adam Mabane,	Pierre Panet,
Adam Lymburner,	Eſquires.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. William Smith,	Hon. J. G. C. de Lery,
Hugh Finlay,	Picotte Beleſtre,
Thomas Dunn,	Paul Rock de St. Ours,
Edward Harriſon,	Francois Baby,
John Colins,	Joſeph de Longueuil,
Adam Mabane,	Charles de Lanaudiere,
George Pownall,	R. A. de Boucherville,
John Fraſer,	Eſquires.

Philadelphia, February 4.

On Monday next the Supreme Court of the United States will meet at the new Court-Houſe in this city, when it is expected the important queſtion will be agitated and ſettled—Whether a ſtate can be compelled to appear and anſwer to a Proceſs iſſuing from that Court?

Richard Peters, Eſq. having reſigned his office of Speaker of the Senate of this State, Samuel Powell, Eſq. was on Tueſday laſt elected in his ſtead, and was placed in the chair accordingly.

We hear from Albany, that wheat of prime quality is ſold there at ſix ſhillings (New-York currency) and Indian corn, three ſhillings per buſhel, in exchange for goods.

Accounts were ſome time ſince publiſhed of the infamous murder of Mr. Hogeboome, ſheriff of Albany county, New-York, by one or more cowardly aſſaſſins, who waylaid and ſhot him on the road. The laſt papers from the northward, mention the death of his widow, Mrs. Sarah Hogeboome, on the 16th ult. as an undoubted conſequence of the cruel fate of her huſband.

The boy who was charged with ſetting fire to ſeveral ſtables in this city, was lately tried, and acquitted.

Lately interred in the burying ground of the Dutch Preſbyterian Church near Newtown, Bucks County, the remains of Mr. ——Corſin, who when alive weighed four hundred and fifteen pounds.

The General Court of New-Hampſhire have paſſed an Act incorporating a Company of Gentlemen, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a Bank at Portſmouth, by the name of the New-Hampſhire Bank.

A gentleman of New-Haven, by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in an expoſed part of that city, found the Mercury, on Monday morning 23d inſt. to ſtand at 14 below cypher.

The Quebec Herald, of January 2, contains accounts of the celebration of the New Conſtitution by four different companies, viz. By the "*friends of the Conſtitution*," at Frank's Hotel—"*The late Committees and a number of Inhabitants*," at the Merchants' Coffee-Houſe—"*The Garriſon Club*"—and by *a number of Gentlemen*, at Lane's Tavern. Lord DORCHESTER is among the Toaſts given by the *three* latter companies.

The tenor of many publications on the Indian war, and of certain ſtrictures on the heads of the executive departments of the government of the United States, ſtrongly impreſſes the mind of every attentive reader with this idea—That they are the productions of *foreigners*. Two reaſons may be aſſigned for this opinion—the firſt is, the inveteracy of theſe writers againſt the government now ſo happily eſtabliſhed, and the total want of *ſympathy*, ſo ſtrikingly apparent in their writings, in regard either to the proſperity, or the misfortunes of our country. The other reaſon is, the ſimilarity of the epithets which abound in thoſe publications, with thoſe which diſtinguiſh the oppoſition-ſpeculations of a certain ſtreet in London.——A correſpondent is however made happy in obſerving a diſpoſition in the people to read both ſides, and to judge for themſelves. Some inſtances of the good effects of counter-publications to the effuſions above referred to, have fallen under his cognizance; which plainly ſhew that it is the duty of every friend to the government, to exhibit from time to time, *facts*, in oppoſition to the declamations of thoſe who take pleaſure in ſowing the ſeeds of diſtruſt and diſunion among the people.

The riſe of the public Stocks of the United States, it has been ſaid, does not indicate the riſe of the public credit—it meerly ſhews that the Legiſlature has by law provided for paying the intereſt—and the credit of the Securities is exactly in proportion to the rate of that intereſt.

But in anſwer to this remark it may be ſaid, that the credit of an individual is always in proportion to the value of ſuch individual's promiſſory note—and this credit depends on the character of ſuch individual for *ability*, *probity*, and *punctuality*—for it is evident, that all the legal engagements which can poſſibly be made, will not enhance the public credit in the ſmalleſt degree, without correſponding proviſion and punctuality to fulfil them.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1792.

SIR,

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honor to addreſs to you from Fort Waſhington, a poſtſcript was added, relating to information communicated by Capt. Slough to General Butler, and not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the poſtſcript muſt have appeared myſterious, and it is proper that I ſhould explain it.

Capt. Slough, ſir, was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and ſo it was endorſed upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needleſs to inſert the particulars; and had he preſented it, you no doubt would have inquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceaſed; but at the moment he ſhould have ſet off, ſome account of the ſituation of Colonel Gibſon (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another perſon, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleaſed, ſir, to recollect it was ſtated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the reſt of the army—For greater ſecurity, and to intercept any ſmall parties of Indians that might be approaching, with predatory views, it was thought fitting that a party of regular troops ſhould be advanced, from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia. The party was taken rrom the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and Capt. Slough was the officer ordered out by him for thoſe purpoſes. In the night, it ſeems, he diſcovered the Indians approaching in ſuch numbers, that he thought it neceſſary to draw in his party, and immediately made report of what he had diſcovered to Gen. Butler, from whom he had received his orders. He propoſed to the General to make the ſame report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he muſt be fatigued, he had better lay down to ſleep, and he himſelf would give the information.

This is, as nearly as I can recollect, the account Captain Slough gave me at Fort Waſhington.

The orders given to Col. Oldham, mentioned alſo in the poſtſcript as not executed, were, That he ſhould ſend out, from his command, an hour at leaſt before day, and as much earlier as poſſible, four or five parties of 20 men, with an officer to each, in different directions, for the purpoſe of making diſcoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without ſome doubt that it might not be punctually attended to: the Adjutant-General was therefore, about the dawn of day, but rather before it, ſent to Col. Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Col. Oldham was met by him at ſome diſtance from his encampment, and informed him the parties were not then gone out, but would be diſpatched the moment he returned.—Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
A. ST. CLAIR.

The Honorable Major-General Knox,
Secretary of War.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, January 20th, the following gentlemen, Foreign and American, were duly elected members:

Count Paul Andreani (member of ſeveral literary ſocieties) of Milan, Italy.

Rodolph Valltravers, Eſq. F. R. S. Hamburgh.

Anthony Fothergill, M. D. of Bath, England.

Anthony Renatus Charles Mathurin de la Foreſt, vice-conſul general of France, to the United States.

M. Joſeph Ceracchi, of the city of Rome.

Paliſot de Beauvois, de la Societe des Sciences & Arts du Cap Francois; and, correſpondent de L'Academie des Sciences de Paris.

John Rouelle, M. D.

Mr. Richard P. Barton, of Mount Airy, Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Doctor David Jackſon, of Philadelphia.

Doctor William Smith,——ditto.

Nicholas B. Waters, M. D. ditto.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'ry.

Died, at Leiceſter (Maſſ.) Mr. ——SOUTHGATE, one of the firſt ſettlers of that town, aged 90.—He never experienced a day's ſickneſs in his life, and was able the morning on which he died to walk from his bed to the fire. Twelve children, all he ever had, followed him to his grave.

☞ The writer who ſigns "*One of the Levies*," complains of the *ſcantineſs of the pay, badneſs of the cloathing, and want of neceſſary ſupplies* for the late expedition under General ST. CLAIR—Other aſſertions in his narrative contain more direct imputations. The writer will perceive that the ſubject is likely to undergo a legiſlative inveſtigation—the Editor therefore ſuppoſes, that in an interview with the author, he could convince him that it would be improper to publiſh his performance.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	25/3	pr. £.	126⅔ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/		75 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	15/3		76⅔ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/	110 do.
Indents	13/4	66⅔ do.

Bank Stock—whole ſhares 65 per cent.
—half ſhares 108 per cent premium.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Elſenborough, nearly oppoſite Reedy-Iſland, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age; took with him a new felt hat, homeſpun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair ſtockings, two homeſpun ſhirts, two pair ſhoes, and ſome ſummer cloaths. It is ſuppoſed he went on board ſome veſſel, as he was ſeen going in a batteau towards ſome veſſels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy-Iſland.—Whoever takes ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter again, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, by
BENJAMIN HOLME.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9th, 1792.

ESTABLISHMENT *of the* MAILS *for the Year* 1792.

☞ IN my aduertiſement of the 9th inſt. I mentioned the preciſe time of *cloſing* the different mails, at this office; and gave notice, that letters muſt be left *half an hour earlier*, that there might be time to make up the numerous mails. *For all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book—and tranſcripts of thoſe accounts made out, to ſend to the reſpective poſt-maſters.* But as ſome gentlemen have not adverted to that notice, and to prevent miſtakes in future, I requeſt thoſe who are poſſeſſed of my advertiſement of the 9th, to deſtroy it, and attend to the *following*, in which I have marked the times at which letters muſt be *left at the office*, to *enſure* their going in the mail of the day.

The EASTERN MAIL will be cloſed on

Mondays, Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays and Fridays } at eight o'clock in the morning, and reach New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on each ſucceeding day.

The Mail from New-York will be cloſed there on the ſame days, and at the ſame time in the morning; and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M.

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be cloſed on

Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } at nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each ſucceeding day at 3 o'clock, P. M.) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M.

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be cloſed on

Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays } at half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning, (reaching Cheſtertown on each ſucceeding day) and

Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays } at one o'clock, P. M. in ſummer, and at two o'clock, P. M. in winter.

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eaſtern Shore, and return with the ſame every Saturday from November 1ſt to May 1ſt, and every Thurſday the reſt of the year.

The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will alſo leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eaſtern Shore Mail, and return with the ſame every Thurſday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at half paſt nine o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittſburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon.

As there are ſeveral places of the ſame name in the United States, the merchants and others are requeſted to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a poſt town, the neareſt poſt town to the place ought to be mentioned.

ROBERT PATTON, Poſt-Maſter.

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT, JOHN M. NESBIT, SAMUEL BENEZET, } Executors.

(ſeptm27)

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclоſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO,
A new Publication, juſt commenced in Boſton,
ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER, PETER KEENON, ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank. No. 07.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.
Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,
PURCHASES and SELLS
PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*,
at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 25, 1791.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualification.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7ſ6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis. By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States, are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price ½th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,
Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Penny-weights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No.* 10 *to* 91, *both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled,* "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—*From No.* 1 *to No.* 10, *have been ſhipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any perſon who may incline to ſubſcribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furniſhed with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the Intereſt, and for the tranſfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for aſſignats of Certificates, to be ſold at the Editor.*